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Lecture Outline

Structure and Functions of Party Organs:
(Parallel Apparati-Party Seeking Power)

PARTY FRACTIONS (P.F.)

I. Introduction	1
A. Structure and Functions of a Party Fraction.	1
B. Activities of Party Fractions.	2
II. Typical Front Organizations.	4
III. References	4

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SECRET

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**Structure and Functions of Party Organs:
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PARTY FRACTIONS (P.Fr)

I. Introduction.

The leadership and ultimate control of Front Organizations, except those mentioned as "Overt Fronts" with "interlocking and/or denitized leadership," is exercised by PARTY FRACTIONS, "Fraction leadership" which are formal units of PARTY STRUCTURE whose task is to acquire and exert control over a given organization within which the fraction has established itself.

IF a PARTY FRACTION is SUCCESSFUL in its TASK, the ORGANIZATION WITHIN WHICH IT EXISTS CAN BE CONSIDERED a FRONT ORGANIZATION.

The existence of a fraction is secret and carefully concealed, except in cases where CP members are elected to the national legislature on any political ticket.

A. Structure and Functions of a PARTY FRACTION (also known as nucleus, kernel, group, caucus, etc.) Below listed ECCI instructions prove that a Fraction is an instrument in the hands of the Party through which the Party Line (Policy) is brought to the "Organized Masses," and through which the Party gives leadership to members of Mass organizations (see Italian Commission on Work with Mass Organizations.)

1. The instructions of the ECCI adopted in Moscow in February, 1924, consisted of three sections, containing the following:

a. Resolution of the ECCI on the organization of factory nuclei.

b. Introduction to Instruction for Communist Fractions in Non-Party Institutions and Organizations.

c. Instructions for Communist Fractions in Non-Party Institutions and Organizations. (International Press Corp'ce Vienna, 27 February 1928) according to which:

2. A Communist Fraction must be organized wherever there are three CP members (card-carrying or secret) in organizations such as all trade unions and similar mass organizations, fraternal, sport and other societies, political parties (united front organizations), conventions (national or international), etc.

SECRET

3. All fractions are under the jurisdiction of the corresponding Party Organization (shop, factory cell, district, District Bureau, etc.).
4. Fractions must carry out the decisions of corresponding Party organizations.
5. The policy for a mass organization is made by the corresponding Party Committee after discussion of any basic question in which fraction members participated. (The fraction has a consultative role.)
6. Candidates for election in a mass organization are selected by the fraction and must be approved by the corresponding Party Committee before they are proposed to the general membership of the mass organization.
7. Every individual member of the fraction must carry out decisions of the fraction at the meeting, whether he agrees with it or not.
8. The fraction acts independently on the basis of the Party in all detailed questions of the inner life and the daily work of the TU or other Mass Organization it belongs to.
9. The Fraction meets regularly before the meeting of the organization where it discusses and decides how to apply the policy of the Party in the organization.
10. The Fraction introduces Party campaigns.
11. The Fraction recruits new Party members from the organization.
12. The Fraction solicits subscribers for Party literature and press among the members of the organization.
13. The Fraction coordinates all activities of Party members within the organization (solidarity in action, unanimity in opinion, etc.).
14. The Fraction elects a Fraction Secretary, whose functions consist of:
 - a. Liaison between the Fraction and the corresponding Party organ.
 - b. Responsibility to the Party for proper functioning of the Fraction.
 - c. Responsibility for proper functioning of members of the Fraction.
 - d. Observation of the behavior of Party members in the Mass Organization.

a. Introduced Party campaigns into the Mass Organization.

(Note: See reference to Fractions and their activities in D.(?) Hyde's, "I Believed".)

B. Activities of Party Fractions.

1. Penetration and Infiltration. Usually accomplished by application of "from below" or "above" tactics.

- a. Defensive penetration and/or infiltration, designed for the purpose to prevent "NEUTRAL" organizations from falling under the control of the opposition. (student, women, cultural groups, etc.)
- b. Offensive penetration or infiltration, designed for the purpose of organization into weapons against the opposition (political parties, progressive party, Doc Dem Parties, etc., trade unions, sport societies, cooperatives, etc.)
- c. Disguise (cover).

(1) Temporary, a short term concealment for the performance of a specific operation or to meet a momentary crisis.

(2) Permanent, providing necessary cover for the achievement of long range aims especially in the political field, where normal (legal) CP activities are prohibited by law and the only method of keeping the CP alive and active is penetration by means of individual affiliation with existing legal organizations.

(3) Individual and/or group cover, without intent to participate in affairs of the organization during a given period of Party tactics. (Sleepers)

d. Provocation, when it is desirable to invite disapproval and/or security (national) action against an unfriendly organization and carrying out clandestine activities for which the blame would be placed upon the penetrated organization, rather than on the CP or its affiliates, which would logically be suspected because of its revolutionary ideology.

2. Subversion, purpose of which is penetration of the opposition for either complete elimination, or, which is more likely the DISMEMBERING of such organization of an ally. Means utilized in subversion tactics follow generally these points:

- a. Encouraging deviations from adopted platforms (by-laws, constitutions, etc.).

SECRET

- b. Misdirecting organizational efforts by spreading rumors, etc.
 - c. Splitting the organization by creating disagreement among the membership.
 - d. Provoking actions which will waste the strength of the organization.
 - e. Accelerating dissolution efforts, etc.
3. Sabotage of the activities of the opposition through its own organization.
4. Terror and physical violence against individuals within an organization because of their hostile attitude or acts against the CP and its affiliates (goon squads, etc.).

II. Typical Front Organizations.

- A. Controlled labor unions.
- B. Controlled political parties, and splinter groups.
- C. Motion picture distributing agencies.
- D. Civil liberties groups (civic rights).
- E. Racial organizations (Negro).
- F. Church organizations (religious splinter fractions - Negro).
- G. Clubs and fraternal organizations of all sorts (OAO, etc.).
- H. Foreign language groups (Iansenschaften).
- I. Political parties, "independent", etc.
- J. Recreational groups.
- K. Character building groups, circles.
- L. Schools and courses.
- M. Local "citizens" and other associations, committees, etc.
- N. Rent and consumer groups.
- O. Libraries, reading rooms, amateur groups, etc.
- P. "Patriotic" organizations.
- Q. Minority organizations.

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R. Bookstores.

S. Other.

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III. References.

A. A Manual on Organization by J. Peters.

B. United Front by G. Dimitrov.

C. Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications. House Document No. 237, 14 May 1951.

D. Internal Security Act of 1950, Public Law #381, 81st Congress, Chapter 1024, 2nd Session.

E. Problems of Leninism by J. Stalin.

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